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WASHINGTON.

THE DEBATE ON THE TAX BILL.

Codification of Internal Revenue Laws—Strong Effort to Secure the Repeal of the Income Tax—Affairs in San Domingo—Deficiency in the Customs Bureau—Increase in Compensation of Female Clerks—The Naturalization Treaty with Great Britain—Programme for Decoration Day—The Georgia Bill—The Bingham Amendment Growing in Favor in the House, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1870.

The Tax Bill

Occupies the greater part of the time of the House to-day, and first the section is about finished. It covers thirty-two printed pages, and revises and codifies the whole body of the internal revenue laws relating to what are called special taxes. Few amendments except those coming from or indorsed by the Committee of Ways and Means were adopted. The bill will probably occupy all of next week, and one day is pretty sure to be given to the discussion of the income tax, for the abolition of which a strong effort will be made.

San Domingo.

There is information of a trustworthy character from San Domingo. Cabral is making some headway against the authority of Baez. The merchants of the seacoast towns are disappointed because they will not consent to annexation, and many of them denounce the whole project as a fraud. Baez has got out of money, and his soldiers and officers are clamorous for the present. He has consequently issued a note of 50 pesos, or $50. One-third of his customs dues are now paid in coin.

Personal.

Governor J. C. Fletcher, of Missouri, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at Wilmington, Del., on Monday. Hon. F. T. Burdette and Hon. J. H. Boyd have gone to Knoxville, Tenn., for a similar purpose. Neither branch of Congress will be in session that day, and it it does not rain the ceremonies at Arlington will be imposing.

Ku Klux.

In the test case as to the right of colored persons to ride on ordinary railroad cars, instituted last night, the jury disagreed and were discharged. The Douglass boys will ask another hearing.

The President Recovering.

The President is better of his illness, but did not see any one to-day but members of the Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1870.

Deficiency in Customs Bureau.

There was considerable excitement on Saturday on the proposition appropriating one million four hundred thousand dollars for deficiency in the customs revenue bureau of the Treasury Department. This deficiency was not discovered by the Secretary of the Treasury till after the annual deficiency bill had gone through the House. He explains it by showing that the available balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year was $1,500,000 less than at the beginning of last year; that there was been an increased expenditure during the present year of $940,000, and that the amount estimated as receipts from fines, &c., is $558,000 less than the actual receipts for the preceding year, which is due to the fact that comparatively few compromises have been made during the year, and that many cases which might have been compromised now in course of adjudication. He further says that the estimated receipts of this year will be $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 more than those of last year, and in reference to an increase of nearly $1,000,000 in the cost of collection, he remarks that while he has in some cases increased the salaries of meritorious and arduous positions at several ports, the bulk of that sum is due to the fact that increased business has made it necessary to employ a larger force than heretofore. In this connection he brings out the fact that the increase of imports, excluding free goods, during the first eight months of the present fiscal year was over $27,000,000, on two-thirds of which the rate of duty was seventeen per cent., below that assessed. The effect of this, he says, is that the average rate of duty on goods imported is considerably less than it was during the first eight months of the preceding fiscal year, and also that the amount of work performed at the custom houses is now disproportionately increased as compared with the increase of the gross receipts received. The bill in question was easily carried through the House by Mr. Dawes, but Mr. Morrill did not get it passed by that body so easily.

Increase of Pay of Female Clerks.

The amendment in relation to women clerks, which was by a vote of 36 to 20 added in the Senate to the general appropriation bill, provides that the compensation of female clerks, copyists and counters, employed in the several departments and bureaus, whose appointments are made under the provisions of law, shall from and after the 30th of June, 1870, be the same as male clerks performing like or similar services, and it shall be the duty of the several heads of departments so to classify said female employees as to carry out this provision. Heads of departments are hereby authorized to appoint female clerks, who may be found competent and worthy, to any of the grades of clerkships known to law in the respective departments, with the compensation belonging to the class to which they are appointed. The final provision is that this amendment shall not authorize the employment in the number of clerks, so that if it should be thought by the Heads of Departments that any of women for clerkships, except of such as think they can make places for themselves by getting even turned out.

The Naturalization Treaty.

Recently laid before the Senate by the President, is based on the protocol made eighteen months ago by Reverdy Johnson and Lord Clarendon. The Senate gave its assent to the protocol early in the session of last year, and will of course at once ratify this treaty, the formal making of which was delayed by the necessity of getting certain changes in existing laws from the English Parliament. To arrange things for this treaty was the first mission that Mr. Seward charged upon Reverdy Johnson, although he failed at that time. Juarez and Alabama claims treaties, he conducted the negotiations in reference to the naturalization questions with vigor and discretion. The treaty is similar in scope to that concluded by Mr. Bancroft with Prussia.

Bad Weather for Decoration Day.

Since Friday morning we have had an almost uninterrupted rain storm. To-night there is a slight wind from the Northwest, which gives a small promise for fair weather to-morrow; but even if this does not follow, the roads to Arlington and all the country thereabouts will be so dreadful with mud that the procession for Decoration Day is not at all favorable. The programme of ceremonies as arranged includes an oration by General Logan, the choral, "A Strong Castle is our God," by the Marine Band and five hundred voices, and another chorus by a large body of children.

The Georgia Bill.

The Reconstruction Committee is anxious to have Butler report the Georgia bill. Since the publication of the evidence of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the matter of bribery, the sentiment in favor of the Bingham amendment has increased 100 per cent. Hence, and a strong attempt to attach it to the bill brought in by the majority now seems probable.

The Fight on the Enforcement Bill.

It appears that there was a lively time in conference committee over the enforcement bill, the sharpest contest being over the clauses authorizing the President to use the military forces. Judge Bingham expressed his opinion of the bill as it came from the Senate, and saying to some of his associates that if the Senate ever sent such another message to the House, he would move to lay it on the table, and if that carried, he would then enter a motion to burn the s. nuisance in pubfic.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

CONFIRMED.

In the Executive Session of the Senate today, a motion to reconsider the confirmation of T. J. Anderson as Marshal for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, was withdrawn, and his confirmation is now announced.

The Senate has confirmed John Pratt United States Marshal of New Mexico.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the current year to date, are $155,000,000, indicating that the Commissioner's estimate of $175,000,000 will be reached by the end of June.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Drake DeKay, of New Jersey, Consul at Magdalene, Mexico.

MOVING THE CAPITAL.

A lively debate regarding the removal of the capital sprang up in the Senate Friday, on a proposition to appropriate certain moneys for enlarging the capital grounds. Mr. Drake astonished every one by announcing that the State of Missouri would not cede St. Louis and suffic ent adjacent ground for the purpose, even if Congress should make a proposition to move out there. He said the authority of Missouri and that Government was used falsely to give credence to the idea that Missouri was ceding the first eight miles square for the seat of government. Mr. Carpenter remarked that he thought it was settled that the Capital was moved at all it would go to Milwaukie, but as yet he had only been able to convince one colleague that his was the correct view. Mr. Stewart laughed at the idea of a change, and held that there was no popular sentiment in the west to justify the importance attached to this movement.

THE TAX BILL.

In the new tax bill, now being completed, brokers are required to pay a license of fifty dollars and one per cent. on every sale of one hundred dollars. Foreign commercial brokers, who make sales of not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, pay five, and when the sales exceed one million, they pay an additional five dollars for every thousand in excess of that limit. Other amendments of a financial character have been made to the bill, which will be reported to the House to-day for adoption, when the bill is complete. One of these, I learn, will be a most important one to Third street, Philadelphia, and Wall street, New York, as well as to all the leading financial cities.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Postmaster General to-day made the following appointments of postmasters in Pennsylvania:

Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland county, E. B. Weaver, C. P. Longenecker, resigned.

Doylingville, Jefferson county, G. B. Barrowes, vice J. Bowdish, resigned.

Gompsion Hill, Sheffield county, G. P. Doughman, vice J. Wall, resigned.

Paradise, Lancaster county, John Herr, vice Wm. Ellsworth, resigned.

Taylorsville, Bucks county, J. B. Jamison vice Asa Taylor, resigned.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF GOLD ORDERED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million in gold on each Wednesday in June. The first, third and fifth on account of the sinking fund, and the second and fourth on account of the special fund. Also to purchase two millions bonds on the first, third and fifth Thursdays on account of the special fund, and one million on the second and fourth Thursdays on account of the sinking fund. The aggregate sales of gold will be five millions; aggregate purchases of bonds eight millions.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The forthcoming statement of the public debt will exhibit a decrease at least equal to that of April.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of the American Cable Company asking aid to the proposed line from New York via Bermuda to Lisbon and Sand's End, England, Havre and Amsterdam. Referred.

Also, a petition from the colored citizens of Maryland, asking remedy from prosecution in time on account of color. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER then spoke upon the restoration of foreign commerce to American vessels. He contended the proposed remedy of ship building was untenable, for if vessels could not build profitably, you have no commerce. If they lose five dollars a trip they wont run. Differential duties would yield no practical benefit, because other notions might pass retaliatory laws. He favored a drawback on imported materials used in the construction of iron vessels for foreign traffic, but thought the most effective remedy will be the enlargement of our domestic commerce, and the absorption of the Gulf Islands, the Sandwich Islands, Canada and British Columbia. He would annex San Domingo without delay, which will give us the key to the gulf and in five years we will have Cuba and all other islands. Then having control of the products of the tropics, we would make all the world tributary.

Mr. HOWARD asked his colleague's opinion on the acquisition of Cuba by purchase.

Mr. CHANDLER thought it would be more sensible for Cuba to buy this Government than derive pay for being made a part of this country. He would never give a copper for the island.

The Senate proceeded with the District of Columbia business bill to prevent any officer or employee of the corporation from acting as an election or registration officer which was passed. After executive session the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILLARD reported a general bill granting pensions of eight dollars per month to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, who are in dependent circumstances and who gave no aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Mr. WINANS moved to strike out the exception "giving aid," etc.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to include the widows of officers and men, who served in the war of 1812, and who are in like circumstances.

Mr. WINANS'S amendment was supported by Messrs. Bingham and Butler, of Mass; and opposed by Messrs. Dawes, Farnsley, Logan and Maynard, and rejected, 60 against 111.

Mr. HOLMAN'S amendment was adopted, 86 to 34, and the bill passed.

The consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes was resumed. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the fact that sales had been made for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver was reduced from two cents for every one hundred dollars to one cent, the present rate. A provision was also inserted taxing contracts for the delivery of gold, made through the clearing House or other institutions one-twentieth of one per cent. additional.

A similar reform in amendment doubling the tax on all gambling operations of gold and stock, Agreed to. This was recommended by the Committee on Banking in the report on the gold panic.

The paragraph in regard to foreign commercial brokers was made to read: "Foreign commercial brokers, whose annual sales do not exceed $ 00,000 shall pay each a special tax of $1,000," etc., was amended to read "claim agents shall pay $10."

The paragraph relating to retail liquor dealers was amended by adding the words "any retail liquor dealer who sells only wine or malt liquors shall be required to pay only half the above tax."

The paragraph relating to wholesale liquor dealers was amended to read, "wholesale liquor dealers shall each pay $100, and $50 additional for every $1 00 on all sales in excess of $20,000."

On motion of Mr. WOODWARD the proviso exempting savings bands from the necessity of a general exemption by striking out the words limiting it to deposits in the United States securities, and to deposits of less than $1,000 made in the name of any person.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the paragraph relating to distillers was amended by taxing stretches and gauges, and by increasing the tax from $90 to $100 a year and $90 and $9 for every barrel production of less than ten barrels.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to bankers the words "and the tax of one-quarter of one per cent. per month on the average amount of all deposits of public moneys in their possession to the credit of the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to strike out of the sentence taxing the average amount of deposits one-quarter of one per cent. per month the words "or other funds and property of the United States," so as to leave them subject only to the tax.

Mr. GARFIELD argued that it was better to leave the tax on banks to the national banking laws than to impose a new one.

After a long discussion both amendments were rejected.

On motion of Mr. PETERS the following words were added: "And no national bank shall be compelled to receive the notes of any State banks longer than such bank may elect."

On motion of Mr. SARGENT an additional paragraph was inserted taxing proprietors of theatres, museums, and "all other places for singing as an, etc., $1,000 for every table where such games are permitted."

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD the exemption of savings institutions was limited to those not authorized to receive deposits of interest.

On motion of Mr. ELA, the paragraph as to keepers of billiard rooms and taverns was amended by excluding taverns where the yearly rental of the property is not more than $100.

Mr. PETERS moved to reduce the tax on the circulating notes of State banks from ten to two and a half per cent.

Mr. INGERSOLL opposed the amendment strenously, and advocated a larger circulation of worthless bills. Amendment was rejected.

Motions to reduce the tax on amusements, bowling alleys, billiard tables, small distilleries, &c., were rejected.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the paragraph relating to peddlers was amended by striking out the words "in the county," and by reducing the gross of the owner or lessee of any permanently located place of amusement in Cincinnati to one cent.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out the whole section. Rejected.

Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to rectifiers the proviso that it shall not be authorized distillers who manufacture only rectify spirits of their own production.

Without disposing of the amendments the House adjourned until Tuesday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1870.

IRON WORKS SOLD AT AUCTION.

The Novelty Iron Works was sold at auction to-day, subject to a mortgage of $250,000, for $175,000.

PROJECTED CANAL.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, addressed the Produce Exchange to-day upon the practicability of building a canal to connect the Mississippi with Lake Michigan. The Exchange adopted resolutions setting forth the great necessity of cheaper transportation for produce from the West to the seaboard, and urging Congress to favorably consider the projected canal as a work of national interest.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXCISE LAW.

The Board of Excise passed a resolution to rigidly inforce the law against unlicensed liquor dealers.

ARREST OF DEALERS IN SWILL MILK.

The Health Board to-day caused the arrest of several dealers in swill milk.

COLLECTOR GRINNELL.

Further rumors are current to-day of the removal of Collector Grinnell.

THE GOING HOME.

Held their annual meeting to-day and discussed the treatment of the Indians by the government.

DECORATION DAY.

The Custom House and Postoffice will be closed on Monday.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

An attempt to rob the Central Bank of White Plains failed last night.

PIERRE BONAPARTE ORDERED INTO EXILE.

A Paris despatch states that Prince Bonaparte has been ordered by the Emperor into two years' exile in America, and will soon leave for New York. He is now under surveillance at Auteuil.

A SHARP NOTE TO GREECE.

An Athens dispatch states that the French Minister has forwarded to the Greek Government a strong note from the French Government declaring that France proposes a convention of the Great Powers, at which permanent guarantees will be demanded of Greece for the future good behavior of Greek subjects. The note sharply comments upon delays in the pending negotiations on the part of the Greek authorities.

AWAITING THE RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF O'NEIL.

The London *Times* says the result of the trial of O'Neal will be awaited in England with great anxiety, as the relations between the United States and England being fully involved in the issue.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1870.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

The steamers Nemesis and Queen, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday. The latter brought 1,025 passengers, represented to be the largest number ever brought here by one vessel. Without including them the week's arrivals are 11,493.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, of Chicago, sailed per Lafayette, and Bishop McIlwaine, of Ohio, in the City of Paris yesterday.

CHANGE FORESHADOWED.

It is reported that Assistant District Attorney Fellows will succeed John Morrissey in Congress, and that Master Sickles and Colleotor Grinnell are to change places.

CRICKET.

The Manhattan cricket club defeated the St. George's yesterday, 124 to 92.

BILLIARDS.

Some extraordinary practice games of billiards were played Saturday in preparation for the match between Rudolphe and Cyril Dion. The latter defeated his brother Joseph, making an average of sixty. The betting favors Rudolphe, who also made heavy runs in games yesterday.

REV. SADDIS NOT ARRESTED.

Rev. Mr. Gadsden has not been arrested, as has been reported, on a charge of defrauding the Government when assessor of revenue in Cincinnati, and says he is able to show that the action of Commissioner Bolles in dismissing the charges against him was right, and that his official conduct was honest in all respects.

TOO MUCH RUM.

A boy named Morris Holloway was mortally wounded in an affray in Monroe street last night, by another named Joe Nolan, said to be a printer and from Chicago. The latter was arrested with three dissipated associates.

SPANISH AGENT CAPTURED BY THE CUBANS.

A letter from St. Domingo states that Saget, an agent of the Spanish general Valmaseda, has been captured by the Cubans at Canilito with eight men and all were shot. Valmaseda was at Bayamo, where he and his forces were surrounded by Cuban patriots.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Rising Star, from Copenhagen, has arrived.

Marvin's Bakery.

The celebrated Marvin's bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, enjoys an enviable reputation for making Scotch biscuit, all kinds of crackers and cakes, and the best of bread.

THE LATE WAR.

Invasion of Canada Abandoned.

"As Johnny Comes Marching Home, My Boys"—"We'll Never Do So Any More"—Gen. Meade Refuses Transportation—The Men Almost Famished—The American Flag Torn Down by Drunken Canadians—O'Neil to be Released on Bail To-day, &c., &c.

ONLY A LOOKER ON.

ST. ALBANS, May 28.—Gen. Spear still remains in town, but insists that he has nothing to do with the raid. He claims he is merely a looker on, and that he was in council with other Fenian leaders day before yesterday and by them chosen Commander-in-Chief.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Captain Monahan and Major McGinnis have been admitted to bail.

LEFT HASTILY.

Colonel Sullivan, Quartermaster, claims that he has had a large quantity of arms, and on learning that all the leading men were being arrested, he left hastily.

GEN. DONNELLY

Is still alive and likely to recover. Nearly all the Fenians have left for home.

NOT HANGED.

Murphy, the teamster, was not hanged to-day by the Canadians.

INTERCEDING FOR MURPHY.

ST. ALBANS, May 28.—Marshal Foster went across the line to-day to intercede for Thomas Murphy, sentenced to execution. Murphy was a teamster, a resident of this place, and a noncombatant and unarmed when captured.

O'NEIL TO BE RELEASED TO-DAY.

General O'Neil feels strongly at the imputations of treachery against him. He will probably be released on bail Monday, a wealthy Fenian named Flynn having consented to become surety.

MORE DISGUSTED WEARERS OF THE GREEN.

ST. ALBANS, May 29.—Four more companies of United States troops arrived this morning, and subsequently proceeded to Malone. Their sudden departure occasioned a sensational story about the British troops crossing the line and outraging the American flag, which was unfounded. The same train that brought the troops here also brought a squad of Fenians from Troy, who express great disgust at the situation. Several proceeded to Franklin to visit General Donnelly.

A CANARD.

The report that Marshal Foster, on demanding the guns taken from the men of the line by the Canadian troops, received the reply that he could only have them at the point of the bayonet, is untrue. He made no demand for the guns.

A HEAVY FORCE.

One of the Canadians in the Richards Farm fight says there were thirty-six Canadians engaged. The same informant says the pieces of artillery said to have been taken by the Canadians, were brought across the lines by an American. Whether he was paid for the service he does not say. Everything is very quiet to-day.

COUNCIL OF WAR.

MALONE, N. Y., May 28.—The Fenian council of war this afternoon resolved for the present that the movement against Canada be abandoned. The council was composed of the commissioned officers, but the leaders of the raid were not present.

FENIAN WAR MATERIAL SAVED.

One hundred and thirteen car loads of Fenian war material has been saved.

CAPTURED AT PIGEON HILL.

Orders have been issued from New York, is reported captured and shot at Pigeon Hill.

The Government has thus furnished transportation for the arms, and they are carrying homeward.

THE SITUATION AT MALONE.

MALONE, May 28.—Since the skirmish at Trout river and the withdrawal of the Fenians, little of importance has transpired. In the skirmish yesterday one man was killed, who was one of the Canadians, two prisoners taken. The latter were taken to Montreal. The names of one of the prisoners taken was Moore, from Troy, N. Y. Rumors are current that the Canadians are reinforcing, but nothing certain is known. The town is still full of Fenians, and the report that Moore has been captured has caused the greatest indignation, and the leaders who planned the raid are bitterly assailed for lack of brains.

ANOTHER CAR LOAD.

One car load of Fenians from the west arrived to-day, but will proceed no further. A prominent Irish citizen left for Malone with funds to pay the passage of his friends back.

ADDRESS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood issued an address signed by James Gibbons, chairman, and Richard McCloudy, Secretary, stating that the late Canadian invasion was undertaken without authority of the Brotherhood, and its failure cannot be recognized as a defeat of the national organization. They deprecate the loss of life and war material, and the sacrifice of the results of their years of toil and patriotism, and say O'Neil's misconduct has postponed only for a short time Ireland's deliverance.

MORE ARRESTS.

TORONTO, May 28.—Information has been received from Malone of the arrival of United States Marshal Quimby and the arrest of several men supposed to be Fenian officers, including Colonel Starrett and Father McMahon, of Fort Erie notoriety.

TRANSPORTATION AT HALF FARE.

The Third Avenue road offers to take the Polanis home at half fare, in box cars. If their leaders cannot raise funds the townspeople will probably ship them.

SAFE BROKEN.

The railway safe at Potsdam was broken by the Fenians last night, and twenty-five dollars taken.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Communication by French Cable Interrupted—The London Press on the Fenian Raid—The Future Ruler of Spain—Prim Threatens to Resign—Small-Pox in St. Pelagie Prison—Search for Prisoners of the Greek Brigands—Compulsory Pilotage—Papal Infallibility—Antonelli's Reply to the Bavarian Note—Trial of Conspirators—Peninsular Unity, &c., &c.

Communication by French Cable Interrupted.

LONDON, May 28.—Communication by the French cable suddenly ceased on the evening of the 26th inst. between Duxbury and St. Pierre. A vessel will leave England immediately to repair the cable. Meantime all messages will be transmitted by the New Foundland lines.

The Spirit of the London Press.

The journals continue to comment on the attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians.

The *Post* admits that the Washington Government has done all that could reasonably required of it.

The *Morning Review* scouts the idea of pressure in some quarters that the Washington authorities are in connivance with the Fenian raid.

The *Times* thinks the Fenian attempt will not be soon regretted, if it only prompts the United States to some serious measures against persons guilty of such outrages.

The *Spectator* says the action of the Fenians is due to their hereditary passion for the ruin of Ireland is due to her hereditary love for fine fighting. Other journals have articles similar in tone. The good faith of the American authorities is generally admitted, but the Fenians are said to be still active.

The *Saturday Review* contains a vicious article on the Queen, her sovereignty, &c.

The Future Ruler of Spain.

MADRID, May 28.—Last evening a caucus of country deputies in the Constituent Cortes was held in the interest of Serrano with the understanding that the question of the selection of a future ruler for Spain. After a long debate a proposition in favor of Serrano with but one abstentes was lost by a vote of 22 to 12, and the caucus adjourned.

Will Resign.

It is reported to-day that Gen. Prim has announced his intention to resign from the Cabinet if Serrano does not go to Paris.

Change in Postoffice Department.

PARIS, May 28.—It is rumored that there will be a change in the Director-Generalship of the Postoffice Department forthwith. Should the rumor prove true, efforts will undoubtedly be made for the establishment of a postal treaty between France and the United States. Such a treaty would be more than likely to be made under any new administration of the French Postoffice Department.

Small-Pox.

It is now certain that small pox prevails in St. Pelegie prison, where Rochefort and other Red Republicans are confined.

Search for Prisoners Captured by Brigands.

MADRID, May 28.—The Spanish officials have ordered the closest search for the English prisoners captured by the brigands near Marathonter. The Government has promised the English Ambassador that Spain will refund any ransom that may have been paid. The Governor of Cadiz is ordered to accompany one of the searching parties.

Separtero.

A manifestation in favor of Espartero is expected here to-morrow.

Prim in Favor of Serrano.

General Prim was present at the caucus of the country deputies referred to, and made a speech in favor of Serrano's claims.

The Queen's Birthday.

LONDON, May 28.—The Queen's birthday was celebrated in the usual manner. Flags and feloons were displayed and salutes fired. During the day there were reviews of troops and in the evening exhibitions of fireworks. Several grand dinners were given.

"The Flag of Ireland"

Newspaper articles in the certainty of a Fenian victory. "Instant justice to Ireland, Kossuth *Flag* continues, "can alone prevent that result. That is accomplished. Nemesis dogs the heels of Her Majesty's Ministers."

Compulsory Pilotage.

LONDON, May 28.—Mr. Inman, head of the Inman Steamship Company, was among the witnesses before the Parliamentary Committee on the compulsory pilotage recently. He testified to the enormous extortions and abuses of that question.

Refuses to Sail.

The last issue of *Bell's Life* confirms the report that Heenan refused to sail two matches, sixty miles to windward and back, for £1,000 to all club and sweepstake races at New York and may race the champion twenty miles to windward, for £500 a side, if the opportunity be granted. The editor hopes the American Yachtsmen will challenge Waters, will compete for the Prince of Wales Cup.

To be Reconstructed.

COPENHAGEN, May 28.—The foreign Secretary has been directed to reconstruct the Cabinet.

Ready to go if transportation could be furnished.

LONDON, May 29.—Advices from Rome represent Infallibilitists in and out of Council as extremely active. During the debate which is going on, they have called in all the absentees of their party to meet the vote which is soon to be taken, and outside of the Council they are assembling in large numbers and exert a powerful influence on the dissentists. Veuillot, editor of *L'Univers*, the ultramontane organ of Paris, has presented to the Pope 100,000 francs, most of which were raised by subscription among the poorer clergy of France. The Pope, after accepting the gift, warmly thanked Veuillot. A strict censorship over telegraphic despatches has been established in Rome.

Antonelli's Reply to the Bavarian Note.

The agent of the Ottoman Government demands of the Papal Court the restoration of their Church property to the Oriental monks now at loggerheads with Rome. Antonelli has replied to the Bavarian note that the proclamation of infallibility in the same terms he has served the Governments of France and Austria.

Liberality in Europe.

PARIS, May 29.—Lebelaye announces the temporary suspension of his lectures before the Law School.

Trial of Conspirators.

The Chamber of Accusation of the High Court of Justice commences its session to-morrow, for the examination of those implicated in the conspiracy plot. The number of the accused is seventy-three, of whom nearly half are provisionally set free.

Peninsular Unity.

LONDON, May 29.—Dispatches from Lisbon report a popular demonstration in favor of peninsular unity has been renewed.

No Tidings from the British Captives.

LISBON, May 29.—No tidings have yet been received of the British captives. The Government has given orders that no attack be made on the brigands, and that every precaution be taken to prevent the murder of the prisoners.

Bill to Abolish Slavery.

The Minister of the Colonies read to the Cortes yesterday a draft of the law for the gradual extermination of slavery in all the Spanish possessions. The bill provides that the fifth month's born of slaves since 1868 shall be free, the government paying an indemnity of fifty dollars for each, and that all those born after the promulgation of this law be unconditionally free. Slaves now found in the Spanish army and all over sixty-five years will be immediately free. The proposed law received much favor by the Cortes.

The French Derby.

PARIS, May 29.—The French derby to-day was won by Bigneccan, Monsegneur second and Minaturne third. The race was won by half a length. Thirteen other horses were not placed.

Marine News.

The steamship Dorian and line was off Moville this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, May 29.—The steamer Denmark, from New York, arrived yesterday.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, May 28.—Consols 94¼. American securities quiet; '62s, 89½; '65s, 88⅝; '67s, 90⅝; 10-40s, 86. Erie, 18⅝; Illinois, 111; Great Western, 26½. Stocks steady.

PARIS, May 28.—Bourse firm; rentes 74 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Cotton market dull; middling uplands 10⅝@10⅞d; Orleans 11⅛@11⅜d. Sales 10,000 bales, speculation and exports 2,000 bales.

Corn—No white wheat 9s 10d@9s 11d; red western No. 2, 8s 4d; winter 9s 2d@9s 3d.

Western flour 21s. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 30s. Oats 2s 8d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s 6d.

Pork 102s 6d. Beef 110s. Lard dull at 68s 6d. Bacon 62s for Cumberlands, and 60s for short rib. Cheese 70s.

LONDON, May 28.—Tallow 51s 6d. Linseed cakes £10. Sugar firm. Petroleum quiet. Linseed oil dull. Turpentine firm. Calcutta linseed 61s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 28.—Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, May 28.—Cotton opened quiet. Spot 127 francs.

RED CLOUD.

An "Enterprising Reporter" Interviews Him, and Gets a Speech—The Chief Will Make to His Great Father, President Grant—Indian Eloquence.

OMAHA, May 29.—Red Cloud and party arrived from Fort Laramie yesterday evening, in charge of Major General Smith. He was interviewed, and gave the following as the speech he intends to deliver to the President. The party leave on the Northwestern railroad for Chicago this afternoon:

GREAT FATHER: Thousands of miles away, where the sun falls and the rivers run, I heard I have left my people to come and look my father in the face. As the light makes us see all things around us clearly, so may the Great Spirit make our talk plain, that we may understand each other, and that our councils shall be as brothers who have met to smoke the pipe of peace. Father, I have heard that you are great and good. I look to you, my father, and let your ears hear one of your children who comes from the wigwams of his people with truth. I shall not tell you lies upon his lips. I have made many treaties with your predecessors, and they were promised many times but have never kept their promises; and I have now come to see the Great Father myself, so that we can understand each other and make no promises that we do not intend to keep. They have told you that I am a murderer, but I do not understand it in that way. You, Great Father, know that I have been always friendly—the only country I had to raise my children on. Well me, Father, could any living man do this and call it a murder? Suppose I should go to your country, tear down your fences, and take your cattle and your dogs; would you stand by and have no word to say? No, Father, I know you would not. In all the wars on my part the white man was the first aggressor. Father, we are not cowards. We know that you are great, and that you can crush us with your mighty power, but we believe that you are good, and that you will protect your children when they come to you for what they believe is theirs. They ask you to listen to us; to do by us as a good father should do by his children, and only desire to return home. He is confident there will be no further trouble. There is great rejoicing along the Canadian frontier at the inglorious termination of the movement.

LYNCH LAW THREATENED.

MONTREAL, May 28.—Great anxiety is felt regarding the future disposition of the captured Fenians by the Government. Five are in jail at various points, and the public feeling is so intense that extra precautions have been taken for their security from Lynch law.

THE AMERICAN FLAG TORN DOWN.

ST. JOHNS, CANADA, May 29.—A party of drunken Canadians yesterday tore down the United States flag from the American Consul's office. The outrage is deeply regretted by the citizens.

IRISHMEN MORTIFIED AT THE RESULT.

BUFFALO, May 29.—The Irishmen here are mortified at the result of the ill-advised raid on Canada. During the excitement money was liberally subscribed to pay the passage of men to the front, and preparations were made for reinforcements from this point. The news of the sudden failure of Meade caused the greatest indignation, and the leaders who planned the raid are bitterly assailed for lack of brains.

ANOTHER CAR LOAD.

One car load of Fenians from the west arrived to-day, but will proceed no further. A prominent Irish citizen left for Malone with funds to pay the passage of his friends back.

ADDRESS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood issued an address signed by James Gibbons, chairman, and Richard McCloudy, Secretary, stating that the late Canadian invasion was undertaken without authority of the Brotherhood, and its failure cannot be recognized as a defeat of the national organization. They deprecate the loss of life and war material, and the sacrifice of the results of their years of toil and patriotism, and say O'Neil's misconduct has postponed only for a short time Ireland's deliverance.

MORE ARRESTS.

TORONTO, May 28.—Information has been received from Malone of the arrival of United States Marshal Quimby and the arrest of several men supposed to be Fenian officers, including Colonel Starrett and Father McMahon, of Fort Erie notoriety.

TRANSPORTATION AT HALF FARE.

The Third Avenue road offers to take the Polanis home at half fare, in box cars. If their leaders cannot raise funds the townspeople will probably ship them.

SAFE BROKEN.

The railway safe at Potsdam was broken by the Fenians last night, and twenty-five dollars taken.

SHOCKING DISASTER.

A Woman and Five Children Suffocated in a Burning House in Dayton—The Result of Carelessness.

DAYTON, O., May 28.—A fire occurred between one and two o'clock this morning, in Mrs. Fred. Mueller, a German woman and five children from seven to two years of age were suffocated, and an infant of four weeks badly burned. Mrs. Mueller was barely alive when rescued, but soon died. The scene was shocking. The fire was the result of carelessness. The damage will be about one thousand dollars.

AQUATIC.

The Boat Race Between the Midshipmen and Quaker City Clubs at Annapolis—The Former Win the Race in 20 minutes and 25 Seconds.

ANNAPOLIS, May 28.—The boat race to-day resulted as follows: Midshipmen, 20 minutes and 25 seconds; Quaker City, 20 minutes 30 seconds. The Midshipmen took forty-three strokes per minute, and the Quaker City forty-eight. The race was pulled with an east wind, rain and rough water.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

In an affray at Richmond, Va., Saturday night, Sebastian Ellington was shot and mortally wounded, and ex-Policeman Kennedy badly wounded.

A plasterer, named John Mclaughlin, fell from the roof of the Gayoso House, Memphis, Tenn., Saturday night, and was killed.

Three hundred school teachers left San Francisco yesterday, on an expdition to New York.

Frank B. Austin, of San Francisco, has been appointed by the Grand Sire of the United States a grand commissioner to introduce Odd Fellowship in Germany.

Another fearful accident occurred at the American tunnel, at Georgetown, Col., about two miles from Central City, on Thursday, by the premature explosion of a blast, killing one and injuring three. Roberts and frightfully wounding another.

A child was run over and killed by a pie-nic train on the Hellentonine Railroad, nine miles from Indianapolis, on Saturday last.

The Conservatives of Richmond, Va., on Saturday last, were very much excited over rumors that the Commissioners of Election, who will sit to-day, intended to throw out enough illegal ballots to insure the election of Ellston to the Mayoralty.

The members of the Presbyterian Assembly, in session at Philadelphia, to the number of six hundred, on Saturday last, enjoyed a delightful trip to Cape May.

Mike McCoole and Tom Allen signed articles of agreement at St. Louis, last Saturday afternoon, for a fight for a purse of $2,500 a side, the battle to take place within fifty miles of that city.

The Missouri Woman's Suffrage Association, Saturday last, adopted a resolution to attend the State Convention at St. Louis shortly.

The Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Mechanics Institute of Cincinnati, each subscribed one thousand dollars for the industrial exhibition to be held there the last of August and first of September.

The steamer Chicora arrived at Port William, Saturday, with troops for Red River. A terrific storm was encountered in the Atlantic, the country for thirty miles. The inhabitants took shelter in the mines.

Mrs. Ann Bradden, an inmate of the city workhouse of Cincinnati, on Saturday last committed suicide by hanging himself.

The bridge on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, in Indiana, Indiana, was on Friday last destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000. It supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Passengers will not be delayed.

John H. White, Conservative

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

THE present number of the COMMERCIAL is issued from our new office, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. The task of moving the heavy machinery and other belongings to our office, has been completed without the loss of an issue. It was commenced when the press stopped four o'clock Saturday morning, and in less than forty hours our press was ready to start, with engine and boiler and nearly everything else in order, in our new vault. Meanwhile the compositors had become something like old residents in their new composing room, which is among the very best in the country. The work of transferring the press, engine, boiler, etc., etc., was accomplished with the greatest celerity, as our brethren in the business will at once understand. In our issue of Saturday morning we expressed a doubt whether the change would be made in time to issue a paper this morning. The fact is, we had ten or fifteen hours to spare, the task having been accomplished without confusion, breakage or loss—a fact, we feel justified in saying, that is without a parallel in its line. The credit belongs wholly to Mr. R. W. TAYLOR, widely known as the accomplished and energetic assistant from the establishment of R. HOE & Co., press makers, New York; CARROLL & SNYDER, the well-known Pittsburgh boiler makers; JAMES BOWN, the machinist whose work is everywhere commended; WELDON & KELLY, the extensive gas fitters; HARTMAN & ECKER, the firm of masons who are equal to any emergency; and to our own excellent pressman, Mr. JOHN RUMMEL, and his faithful assistants. With the work committed to such hands, we have found it almost a pleasure to move.

—Only our counting and editorial rooms remain in the old quarters, where they will be for a few days longer, when we shall be fully settled in our new office, and prepared for "calls" from the public.

OUR correspondent at Sault Ste. Marie, whose letter is herewith published, gives much entertaining information concerning the English Red River expedition, and about RIEL, the leader of the insurgents. It is evident that the expedition is not going to have all plain sailing, and that we have not heard the last of RIEL.

THE address of Mr. JOHN W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, before the Chicago Board of Trade, on the subject of direct railway communication between that city and Baltimore, will be found elsewhere. It will be seen that Mr. GARRETT speaks with entire confidence on the subject, and refers to the city of Pittsburgh and the Connellsville Railroad in language that will possess special interest with most of our readers. It was well for Mr. GARRETT to make the present trip, visit the regions with which his enterprises hold important relations, and meet face to face the great communities to whom his fame in the railroad and business world was already familiar. Great as his intelligence and enterprise unquestionably are, the one cannot fail of being instructed and the other stimulated by the contact.

THE money in the United States Treasury has been increased during the past week nearly $2,000,000. This rapid reduction of the debt is doubtless in one sense gratifying to our pride, but is it necessary or wise in any view of the case? The present rate of taxation is depressing to general business and a burthen too great to be borne as a permanent system. The ability of the nation to carry and pay the debt has been abundantly demonstrated. Our credit is not a particle better for the large and increasing balance in the Treasury. The debt, in part at least, belongs to posterity to pay, and neither necessity nor wisdom counsels the continuance of the present rate of reduction. The wonder is that Congress does not perceive this fact and act with promptness so as to relieve the country from the burthen of taxation imposed for reasons which no longer exist.

CRUEL fun is being poked at General O'NEIL on all sides. For instance, the *Tribune*:

"Just before General O'Neil was bundled into the Marshal's carriage he made a speech to his wavering troops. 'Men of Tressa,' he said, 'be ashamed of you. We dare not go back now. If you will not follow me, I will die in the ditch.' After which the General O'Neil did go back in the custody of a constable—and the men of Ireland followed him."

The *Sun*, which took stock largely in the "General," tries hard to hide its mortification. It says it is possible that he may be honest and patriotic, but it cannot disguise its conviction that he is a "traitor" and a scamp in general. He he one thing or the other, he is an extinguished light, and will no longer shine in the Fenian heavens. If the whole herd of pestiferous fellows—few of them probably no better than O'NEIL—could, like him, be put to the test, exposed and made to find their level, it would be a glorious thing for the thousands who are their dupes. The average Irishman is far from dull, and we have strong hopes that he will take the hint concerning this Fenian business, as it is managed, from the present inglorious attempt.

BUT a short time ago Mr. Dunn, the Independent candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of South Carolina, spoke in Florence. He said that Whittemore had a libel, having inflicted several thousand dollars from Mr Shaw, a merchant in Boston. He also denied the assertion with authenticated letters and affidavits. When he had concluded, Mr. Hoke, colored, the Postmaster of Florence, mounted the rostrum and said: "I do not question that Mr. Whittemore may be what Mr. Dunn says he is; but I must inquire, may not Mr. Dunn, who is also from the State of Massachusetts, be also a libel? It seems to us that this is rather hard on Massachusetts."

The above is doubtless correct. The disgust felt for "carpet bagging" and "carpet baggers," among all classes in the South is intense. It is one of the heavy loads the Republican cause is compelled to carry. The suggestion that DUNN is probably as bad as WHITTEMORE is another way of expressing this feeling, and comes naturally of recent experience. There probably are some decent persons to whom the epithet is applied, but the distinction is seldom made by thousands in the South, who but for the wretched business which the term "carpet bagging" aptly describes, would have been the furthest possible from the Democratic camp into which they have either been driven or feel themselves forced to go. The sooner the Republican party cuts loose from the business and all who have engaged in it, the sooner it will get clear of a heavy load.

THE howl raised by the free traders, calling themselves revenue reformers, about taxing articles of prime consumption, still rings in every one's ears. But what do our eyes behold! A proposition by MR. JUDD, of Chicago, one of the leaders of the new light political economists, fixing by a "short tariff" duties on imports, wherein tea, coffee, molasses, etc., etc., are taxed on an average forty-two per cent! If these "reformers" believe in their own preaching they would at once propose to strike off duties on these necessaries consumed in every family in the land. There may be a difference of opinion as to the influences at work to produce this; but there can be no question about the fact that British importing agents have no interest in lobbying Congress or buying up newspapers to advocate free tea, coffee, etc., as in the case of iron, steel, etc., etc. It is doing no violence to fair presumption to say they were British capital and labor involved in the production of tea, coffee, etc., as they are in iron, steel, etc., the low duty cry would ring out from every quarter the importers could reach. As it is, however, the duties on British made articles must come down. This is just what MR. JUDD's "short tariff" teaches, its *animus* and extent.

ONE of the peculiar facets concerning the Fenian folly is that the principal activity has been at the rear. General O'NEIL set the example and the men at once caught it up with an enthusiasm almost wonderful. Let us not, however, do injustice to the deceived followers of leaders incompetent if not cowardly. Though undisciplined, they were evidently quite in earnest; and with competent leaders they would have given the British Lion a considerable of a shaking up. In numbers the Fenians who rushed to the border were far more numerous than ever before, while the English authorities were almost wholly unprepared for their presence. Considering the recent great lesson in warfare, in which no inconsiderable number of the men attained to at least a fair degree of proficiency, it is hardly possible to conceive how so great a folly should have been committed as that of leading a mob into a country defended if not by a large at least a well organized and fully equipped military force, all the more efficient because defending their own soil from an impudent and causeless invasion. It would seem that even the most thoughtless and the most enthusiastic Fenian ought to have known this. Probably the number that do not see it now is very small, and but for the reported instances in which common sense, instinct and experience have been disregarded in the prosecution of this business, we might count for a certainty on this being the very last instance of Fenian folly and crime, at least in this direction. At any rate, the time has fully come when the business should receive no further countenance from the community. There has been quite enough of this species of lawlessness. The country has a right in the future to be protected from it, and whatever may have been the degree of sympathy up to this time for the Fenians in their hatred toward English tyranny in Ireland, we conclude that it will now be withdrawn, at least till it can be manifested in a legitimate manner.

"AN American ship owner" argues against steamship subsidies as follows:

"A desire to extend our country's flag to escape the humiliation of seeing our mails, passengers and freights carried by ships of foreign nations is the ostensible motive of these "patriots" of the job-by. But it is easy to perceive that subsidies which must be levied by taxes upon the people at large can never permanently restore our shipping interests to their former prosperity. True, they might build ships of vessels, which, sustained by Government aid, would be able to run in competition with their foreign rivals, but of course, as all would these be in bringing back our commercial prestige? They must be established at the expense of the entire community, and the competition thus evoked by the assistance of government would *still further depress the existing shipping interests*. Which is the worst form of the most formidable kind; and though particular interests, as I have remarked, would be benefited by the granting of subsidies, the net result would be the still further depreciation of the general interest and the imposition of an additional burden of taxation upon the community."

The writer is a free-trader and argues logically. Why ships should be protected by the granting of subsidies, while the cargo is virtually free, both are plain minds, unless this entire subsidy business is for individual benefit. If it is the "American system" to build up our merchant marine by granting subsidies, what shall we call that system which opens our ports to foreign goods virtually free of duty? Paying ships out of the National Treasury to transport hither goods and wares which an anti-protective system admits into a ruinous competition with home manufactures, is somewhat confounding, and we shall expect to see the Congress which protects the American ship, (for ship subsidies amount to this in principle,) voting also to protect American products. Any failure to do this will lead to the suspicion that it is more special interest than sound political economy that is at the bottom of the action.

ALL who witnessed or read the proceedings of the great Presbyterian meeting in Pittsburgh last November, and who understood the importance of the reunion then consummated, naturally take more or less interest in the first meeting of the two Assemblies as one single church court. Our readers know that this great assemblage of the reunited Presbyterian Church met in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 19th instant, in the house which was the scene of the disruption in 1838. Individuals here and there throughout the church may have feared that some friction, or perhaps causes of decided differences of opinion might be manifested in the attempt to reorganize the extensive operations of the two bodies so as to effect an advantageous adjustment of their machinery. Even the outsider who looked at the practical problems to be solved, could see abundant opportunities in their condition for wrangling and division. All such fears or misgivings, if they existed, vanished in the presence of the admirable fraternal feeling and spirit of concession apparent from the beginning as the dominant sentiment of the members. The Moderator was chosen unanimously and by acclamation, and in the same manner were appointed the other officers of the organization. And the same spirit of concord and harmony has marked thus far all their acts and discussions. An interesting incident of the second day of the sessions was a communication from the Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT, who is so well known throughout the Presbyterian Church, and so familiarly known in Pittsburgh and Allegheny in connection with the Western Theological Seminary. The incident is mentioned as follows in the published proceedings of the Assembly:

The following telegram was read, and received with applause:

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., May 19, 1870.

To the Moderator of General Assembly of Presbyterian Church, First Presbyterian Church.

The Moderator of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church immediately preceding the separation, sends greeting to the first General Assembly of the same through their Moderator, praying that their proceedings may be distinguished by the wisdom that is from above, and cemented by the charity which is the bond of perfectness.

DAVID ELLIOTT.

Dr. Elliott's telegram was referred to the Stated Clerk for an appropriate reply.

Rev. Dr. Hatfield reported afterwards that he had answered the congratulatory dispatch from Dr. Elliott, sending in reply the words of the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th verses of the 92d Psalm: "The righteous shall flourish like the palm till he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon. Those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God. They shall still bring forth fruit in old age; they shall be fat and flourishing. To show that the Lord is upright. He is my rock, and there is no unrighteousness in Him."

THE Republicans in Congress have evidently ceased to recognize Caucus as King. Its edicts are no longer respected—in fact they are no longer put forth, the idea of regulating by Caucus the consciences and judgment of one hundred and fifty men not having been in fashion or possible the present session. Gen. SCHENCK, Mr. DAWES, Gen. BUTLER, Mr. BINGHAM, all recognized leaders, though seldom acting together, and some of them, perhaps, personally hostile, are nevertheless orthodox in their Republicanism. There is no THADDEUS STEVENS in the House or out of the House to draw the line and hold men up to it. It taxed all his powers under the most favorable circumstances, backed by the tyranny of caucus, to regulate the consciences and judgment of the great body of the Republicans in the House in former times. Were he alive now he would fail utterly were he to attempt it. The tyranny he exercised was tolerated for a season and could not long endure. A reaction was the necessary consequence, and the present disregard of restraint is probably to no inconsiderable extent the result. It is to be observed that no leader or "organ" is great enough or strong enough to think of reading Republicans out of the party now. Senator MORTON, the other day, did indeed attempt something of the kind with reference to Senator FERRY, but to all observers it became doubtful whether he himself was not most deserving of a lecture. The attempt simply pained the former admirers of the Indiana Senator, whose early promise of enlarged statesmanship has of late been marred in only a very limited degree. With these things occurring at the fountain head, it is not probable that anything materially different is going to exist further down the stream. In other words, Caucus has ceased to bind Republicans contrary to their consciences and judgment. They will be bound only by the common obligation resting upon men associating themselves together for a common object, and where the views of each and every one are respected, and injustice, unfairness or dishonesty towards none is attempted or thought of. In this sense the Republicans in Congress are united and will act together; but farther than this, there does not nor should there exist the power whose tyranny can enslave men's consciences, warp their judgment or control their action. In this healthy spirit are the Republican masses prepared to act, supporting neither men nor measures presented in a manner or for objects that contravene it. To repress this spirit Caucus and "organs" are and will be utterly powerless. It would be useless to attempt it. As no one in Congress thinks now of anything of the kind, so those who control party machinery, if they are wise, will not attempt it, but study to respond to the spirit of toleration and the demand for such action as will command the respect and secure the approval of the consciences and judgment of the Republican masses.

THE Californians are preparing to ship apples, pears and other fruits to China. Says the San Francisco *Bulletin*: "While we are debating the profit of shipping fruits East, it is possible we are neglecting good bargains in the other direction. There are immense populations to feed to the west of us, and they have products to exchange as good and sure of sale as gold. This Asiatic commerce grows with us more slowly than it ought; but with steamer lines established to the Islands, to Australia and China, we must find at least as large a market there ultimately as at the East for our fruits, grain and metals."

THE MAYFLOWER.

What becomes of the old ships? is an inquiry which many may suppose to be susceptible of a ready answer. There are, however, difficulties in the way of a definite reply to the question, and we remember to have heard the subject discussed with much interest, under circumstances that rendered some of the statements of the disputants decidedly piquant, indeed rather trying to weak nerves. When the inquiry is restricted to a single ship one might fancy the subject divested of all embarrassment, if not uncertainty, but even this is not strictly, or, in all cases, true. In a discourse on the Pilgrim Fathers, a short time ago, the Rev. Dr. POST remarked of the Mayflower that "its wings were spread for eternity," and the proposition has given rise to criticisms which indicate, we suppose, a decidedly prosaical or even Philistinish frame of mind in the critics. As rhetoric, or at least poetry, Dr. POST's proposition is certainly defensible. At least one poet of classic renown has ascribed wings to the ship Argo, a vessel of which every reader is at once reminded by the mention of the Mayflower. And no intelligent person expects that the ship of Jason or the ship of Plymouth will soon cease flying. In fact, their wings seem spread for eternity. But the critics to whom we refer appear to think that the truth or propriety of Dr. POST's figure, in some way, depends upon the ultimate fate of the Mayflower, or upon the use to which it was put after the landing of the Pilgrims on these shores. This notion must have prompted the statement that, after the famous voyage, the vessel so sacred in our eyes was engaged in transporting slaves from Africa to America. Many will naturally ask is this true, and whether true or not, what finally became of the Mayflower? Classical readers recollect that similar uncertainty prevailed in ancient times as to the final fate of the ship which had carried the Argonauts. Thus, the poet MARTIAL speaks of a remnant of the immortal vessel as existing at Rome in his day. But, according to the general and orthodox belief the Argo was translated by MINERVA to the skies where it still shines as a constellation. Things equally wonderful were done in the time of the Mayflower, and it is strange that there are no traditions of supernatural interposition for its preservation from desecration, if not from destruction. The common impression is that the vessel, so venerable and sacred in our eyes, was, to the Pilgrim Fathers, merely a common ship and a rather heavy sailer, which continued to be employed for the ordinary purposes of transportation. But we confess we are sorry, even shocked, to hear that the ship which had rendered such noble service to humanity, was afterwards subjected to the degradation of carrying Africans or even Indians into bondage. The allegation has not been proved, though it receives a color of probability from the well known opinions of the Pilgrims on the subject of slavery. We trust that the charge will be investigated and shown to be without foundation.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

In the *Galaxy* Mr. Reade's story, *Put Yourself in His Place*, is continued, and there are articles by Howard Glyndon and Rebecca Harding Davis. "Ten years in Rome" throws light upon the Roman Government in recent times, and holds out the prospect of the not distant overthrow of the Pope's temporal rule by peaceful means. Mr. Weed tells anecdotes illustrative of the troubled and uncertain condition of things at the West early in the war. Mark Twain in his *Memoranda* is as funny as usual. The paper that will be read with the most general interest is "*Senator Wilson* and Edwin M. Stanton," by J. S. Black. It throws a cross-light upon the character of the War Minister," and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of his career. As a specimen of vigorous writing, in these days of slip-slop, it is worthy of study.

Lippincott's contains an article on "Paraguay and the Lopez Family," from which the reader who knows little or nothing on the subject will get a not unjust notion of the late war with Brazil, and of the leading traits in the character of the dictator. MR. HOLLAND describes vividly several remarkable objects and places in Virginia, and, in a paper entitled "The Revolution in the South," an attempt is made to give both the bright and the dark sides of the present condition of the freedmen. Those article entitled "Our Judiciary" presents several thoughts well worthy of consideration. "The Coming Man" we particularly commend to the notice of the lawmakers of Pennsylvania. They will find their views enforced with admirable clearness and gravity. "Book Makers and Book Lovers" will be read with pleasure by all who take interest in books. There are other articles as good as any we have named.

The *Atlantic* is so universally read that to call attention to its appearance is almost a work of supererogation. In this number for June we have been particularly interested in the article on "William Hazlitt," and on "The Correspondence of Napoleon Bonaparte." The present contribution from "The English Governess at the Siamese Court" is by much the most entertaining of the four articles in the series.

In *Old and New* besides "The Examiner" and "The Record of Progress" there are papers by Dr. Joseph R. Thompson, D. A. Wasson, D. G. Haskins, Gail Hamilton, &c., &c.

Our Monthly may now be considered as fairly established. Its success has long since been, as each number thus far published has been an improvement upon its predecessor. The Rev. Dr. Edward P. Humphrey, Prof. F. C. Moffat, D. D., Prof. L. J. Halsey, the Rev. Dr. Wilson and other writers of ability are the contributors to the number for June, and the titles of the articles cover an extensive range of interesting and important matter.

The Western Monthly, which is rapidly gaining a place among the leading magazines, presents the following papers to the readers of the June number: "The Chicago Board of Trade;" "The Rolling Stone, Vi;" "The Public as an Employer;" "To a Friend;" "The Use and Abuse of Words, III;" Broken Bonds;" The Coming England;" "Rev. Mr. Talmage made a Sensation;" "Kansas;" "The Wife of Garibaldi;" and "By the Camp-Fire."

THE goodly city of Trenton is just now enjoying an illustrative style of writing. This writing which belongs usually to the order of journals which aspire to the dignity of "organs," Outside of that circle such specimens are seldom found. We are not sure that the Trenton papers are entitled to be ranked in the genus "organ." The editors are two in number, and surely they are worthy to enjoy that dignity if they do not already. One of them writes: "Can it be that the judges of our courts are afraid of the ridicule and personal abuse of the editor of the *Dead Beat?*" Whereupon the other, under the head of "Black Bile from the White Liver of a Sick Puppy," quotes the article, and proceeds to remark that "The conceited nobody of the above three lines did not, nor never will, write a decisive sensible paragraph. His natural capacity stops with the acquirements that would make a passable peddler of peanuts in a passenger train. And yet this addle-pated fool, with natural accident muslin, considers himself a choice sample of embroidered fine cambric!" After half a column of this sort, the editor gently closes by saying: "And now for the editor of the *Daily Nothing* start down the street with this kettle to his tale. The town needs amusement." Now, who says the Trenton editors do not possess the qualifications of organ-grinders as we have there illustrated in this quarter?

IT is almost impossible to keep a run of all that is going on in some of the Episcopal Churches in our large cities, more especially New York. The latest "progressively," as the showman would say, was the "introduced," as the aforesaid showman would continue, by the Rev. Dr. DIX on Ascension Day in Trinity, where on that day all the parish choirs unite, in an extemporaneous way, in a service prepared by Dr. D., and the communion administered, but the great "feature" (showman again) was the introduction into the organ loft of a *full orchestra* of twenty-eight performers. Says an account:

"Here, under the old gothic arches of Trinity, the fiddlers were seen scraping away, and the players on wind instruments blowing as heartily as if they were at the opera or playing for a beer garden. At this time of writing the arrangements of the church but after the war became accustomed to the unwonted sounds, and ceased to be disturbed by them. Those who did so audibly were few. The orchestra was used as a substitute for the organ, and no elaborate anthems were sung by the choir with this full instrumental accompaniment. The singing was plain and good, and though they were in the chancel and the orchestra in the organ loft, they kept well together. The congregation were evidently very much surprised at this startling innovation, and the choir and conservative attendants of Trinity were not a little shocked. Musically regarded, however, the experiment was a decided success. In certain portions of the service the organ was used, but the orchestra was silent. In the Roman Catholic churches in this city the orchestra is employed at high festivals, and this is the first instance of its introduction into a Protestant church. The singing was finely executed, particularly from the English composer Barnby, and the French composer Gounod.

Well, after all, why not? Is the objection based on anything better than prejudice?

"BERMUDIAN" writes to the Boston *Journal* that Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is fairly eclipsed by Central Park, New York. He says: "It has natural beauties that the New York park has not; groves of forest trees, the growth of centuries, in their primeval state; and there are miles and miles of boulevards and fine drives, with ocean views and sea breezes in addition, making drives that are surpassed only by those of Paris."

The city that lays out a park does a wise as well as profitable thing. Brooklyn has made money by making a park. Our goodly city of Pittsburgh has thus far declined to increase her wealth in this way, though Allegheny is doing it to a limited extent. But we do not despair. Some ideas are of slow growth, but sound ones are sure to mature and flourish in time.

THE names of a number of officers on both sides of the rebellion have been used in connection with the Fenian raid, but generally without any truth. Moseby, Fitzhugh Lee and others who have been represented as being on hand directing affairs, are quietly pursuing their regular avocations at home, having seen quite enough of that kind of life. The management of the business is all labored on their military experience and ability.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The squirrels have become a real nuisance at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, and there is a demand for their extermination. They have become so numerous that scarcely a lot in the grounds is free from their depredations. They destroy the eggs of the birds as fast as they are laid, and there is no hope that a single brood will be hatched the present season. Bulbs cannot be planted as they are soon spoiled.

South Carolina and Georgia newspapers complain of the drouth, which is said to be seriously affecting the crops in the former State.

A recent inquiry of the Commissioners in Lunacy in regard to the treatment of paupers in England, discloses some horrible facts. It appears that the treatment for violent cases is by handcuffing on the body of the patient, which leaves no tell-tale bruises on the skin, and breaks the ribs in so many places at once that death generally ensues from "pleurisy" or some other "natural causes."

The Chattanooga rolling mill has enlarged its capital stock to $600,000. The old stock amounted to $250,000. Of the increased stock $215,000 have already been subscribed. The mill will begin work about the middle of June, and will make one hundred tons of iron per day. In connection with the rolling mill, another blast furnace will be built as soon as possible.

The Wilmington *Commercial* is advised by persons thoroughly familiar with fruit-growing, who have made careful examinations of the peach orchards in Delaware, that though the extravagant hopes of the blossom time will not be realized, there is, nevertheless, a splendid prospect, and a larger yield is promised than the immediate one of last year.

Canada is getting steadily drained of its most enterprising citizens. In Montreal, for instance, the *Witness* learns from parties conversant with the condition of that city, that there are 5,000 houses and 3,000 dwellings standing vacant, representing a diminution of population to the extent of from 10,000 to 15,000 persons. This shows that the emigration to the United States during the past year was unusual for 200 French Canadians to get off in a single day from the Bonaventure Station.

In Philadelphia the observances of Decoration Day, to-day, will be interfered with by the appointment of that day for an inspecting parade of the First Division Pennsylvania State Militia. Nearly one-half of the comrades of the Grand Army in Philadelphia belong to this division, and cannot be absent from inspection without being fined. Application was made to the commander of the First Division to change his inspection order, but without effect, and that calling the commander of the Grand Army for that department requesting permission of the commander-in-chief for permission to appoint some other day for the decoration ceremonies, which was not granted.

Twelve ladies are attending medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, who intend to practice. In reply to questions addressed to them by the medical faculty of Wurzburg, the authorities of the University of Zurich have stated that medical and anatomical subjects are invariably treated in a manner to preclude any woman were present, and in the course of the six years during which the system has been tried no difficulties of any kind have arisen.

The *German Gazette* says that the idea of an Ecumenical Council to be summoned by the Orthodox Greek Church is gradually gaining ground in that communion.

An ingenious device has been hit upon by an unlicensed liquor saloon at Willimatic, Conn., to elude the prohibitory law. It is designated by these words: "Contribute for the benefit of the poor." Whoever patronizes the box may then patronize the box gratis.

To supply the city of Lowell, Mass., with water, it is proposed to build a subterranean gallery for half a mile along the Merrimac river, which water shall filter from the river through gravel one hundred feet, and from which it shall be pumped into the reservoir. The plan is said to be entirely feasible.

The piers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at Parkersburg, W. Va., will be completed on the 15th of June.

This is "Memorial Day," not "Decoration Day," as it is frequently styled. The National Encampment of the G. A. R. fixed the title.

Twenty-five families went into mourning on the receipt of the intelligence that Thomas Murray, of Boston, was killed at Pigeon Hill.

Since the completion of the Pacific Railroad we have had all sorts of deligations to and from San Francisco. Now the School Marms propose visiting us in a body.

Berkeley county, W. Va., has given a majority of 1,352 in favor of subscription to the Martinsburg and Potomac Railroad. The subscription is $100,000.

A Canadian newspaper says that $1,000,000 capital has been subscribed for the Great Southern Railway. One-tenth of the amount has been paid in. The road through Canada will have a double track and will have connections with the Pacific.

Mr. Swain, of the Philadelphia *Public Record*, gave $5,000 as a bonus for admission to the Associated Press. Mr. Childs, of the *Ledger*, gave $1,000, and $1,200 to the Philadelphia Typographical Society.

Mount Washington, N. H., is buried in snow drifts.

The Fenians devoured 1,251 tubs of butter at St. Albans during the raid.

Mr. Wm. Wood, Mayor, proposes to celebrate the Fourth of July at an expense of $4,000, which will be spent chiefly for rockets and other pyrotechnics. The orations will cost nothing and possibly will be worth nothing.

Some thief has stolen the first copy of the Yale Library Magazine.

Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, proposes building a Catholic Church in his native village in Scotland.

A star gazer in Rock Island believes he has discovered a new planet. It is thought the glow is insane.

Ulceration of the stomach and death resulted from an Englishwoman's swallowing three sovereigns.—*Boston Post.*

We have heard of one sovereign destroying a whole nation, but seriously we would ask that Ulcerous have been made vacant by this swallow.

Schneider will not be permitted to demoralize Scotia with her ridiculous Can-can.

Paris has purchased the entire strawberry crop of Argenteuil.

An Iowan gave his wife $6,000 for safe keeping. She added another fellow to aid her in keeping it, and she and her partner have kept out of the confiding husband's way ever since.

MAX KLINGER, the boy murderer, will be hung in St. Louis on Thursday next.

A Pacific coast dramatist proposes giving us a fresh drama on the Modern Rip-Van-Winkle affair in four acts and a prologue. Why not give the letters in a dramatic epilogue? Besides the moral, it would serve as a lesson in epistolary literature.

An enterprising Philadelphia carpenter furnished the *Inquirer* of that city with a frightful map of the territory occupied by the Fenians. It is said to have had a bad effect, and tended to make a little trouble for Uncle Sam.

The Sultan congratulates Turkey on its railroad enterprise, and insists on the construction of more.

The reduction in the pay of navy officers will not affect the Admiral nor Vice Admiral.

THE Charleston (S. C.) *News* reports that there was in that city, a few days ago, a negro, who, during the closing days of the late war, was tried by a military court martial, found guilty, sentenced to be hanged, and had actually been executed dead by the surgeons in attendance, one of whom secured the body and on resuscitating it, fled with it to the North, and hid himself until the war was over, and then settled on a farm within thirteen miles of that city, where he has now lived for nearly three years. There he was discovered. It is the *News* adds that the man who thus snatched from the grave, and who is now living on a farm within thirteen miles of that city, where he has now lived for nearly three years. There he was discovered. It is the *News* adds that the man who thus snatched himself

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

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DEALERS IN

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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices on demand. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season we can report a fair amount of business being transacted. In regard to prices but few changes have been made and those will be found under their appropriate headings. Our rivers are steadily declining and will soon be down to low water mark. The large boats will soon have to give place to lighter draught ones. Groceries—The market is again firm with a good trading demand. The advance in sugars in the East has stimulated dealers here, besides the certainty of an abundance of fruit, has induced dealers to lay in an additional stock to meet the increase in the demand. Syrups are in good request and held firmly. All things taken into consideration the market presents a healthy appearance. Bacon and provisions—The market is firm with a fair amount of activity perceptible. Dealers are disposed to be in a pleasant humor at the situation of affairs. The stock on hand is not large and will soon require replenishing. Flour—Prices have undergone no change. The market is well supplied with the various brands. The mills are well supplied with wheat and are doing a good local and fair export business. The freight since our last fell off to 43¢ bush. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was devoid of activity. The firmness in the East has increased the confidence of holders but not advanced figures; we note sales soda ash: common 4½; refined 4¾; potash 7½@8; pearl's 8½@9.

APPLES—The market, to use a common expression, is pretty well "played out." The receipts were 17 bbls. Sales were made at a variety of prices from $8 to $5 50 ₱ bbl.

BACON—Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of canvassed hams at 15¾@16c ₱ lb; plain do 15½c; sugar cured shoulders 12½c; do bacon 13½c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 20½@21c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20½@21c.

MESS PORK—$30 00@30 50.

LARD—In tierces 17c; in buckets 18½c; in 3 to 5 ₱ cadies 19½@19¾c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 30 and No. 2, 85c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $5 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

SEEDS—The demand was limited, the season being about over. Flaxseed nominal at $2 15@2 20 ₱ bushel. Timothy clover in demand.

RYE FLOUR—Market quiet with sales in a regular way in bbls 7c; in sacks $4 75.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of Tennessee at 8½@8¾ ₱ lb.

PEA BEANS—Market quiet with a fair but limited demand. Sales of prime geese feathers at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; buyers were not very numerous; we can report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 70 ₱ sack from store were made at the usual advance.

BUTTER—There was a fair trade demand for good stock as the market is well supplied. The receipts since our last were 47 packages. We can report sales of prime fresh roll, in mixed packages, at 18@21c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing, but not sufficient quantities to produce any change in prices; sales of live chickens by the coop at 50c@$1 00 ₱ pair.

BEESWAX—The demand was moderate. We can report sales in a regular way at 40c ₱ lb.

LARD—The market was quiet at some. Sales of eastern at $1 75, and Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bbl.

FLAXSEED—The market was firm but not very active, still all things considered there was a fair amount of sales. The receipts since our last were 438 bbls, and for the past three days 2094 bushels. The present rate are were as follows: Spring wheat in bbls, $5 25@5 30; in sacks 20c ₱ bbl less; winter wheat, in bbls, $5 35@5 40; in sacks 25c off; fancy brands ranged from $7 00@7 50 ₱ barrel; Sipps Valley $6 50 bbls, and $5 75 in sacks; Miami $6 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Old Town $5 75 in bbls, and $5 25 in sacks; Star Light $6 00; Springdale $5 75; Lilly white $5 50, and 25@30c off in sacks; Spring Valley $5 35 ₱ bbl; Dayton City $6 80; Wayne City $6, Gem of the West $5 75. Andrews's choice $6 25 ₱ bbl, and 25c off in sacks. The spring wheat are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 60; in sacks $6 30; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 90; in sacks $5 60; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, in barrels $5 25; in sacks $4 95; Three Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extras, $4 75 ₱ barrel.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. & R. CO. LESSEES.

Cars.		Cars.
Lloyd & Black, m.——1	Loomis & Colford, m.——2	
Lewis, G & F, m.——1		
Total——2		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Klimick & Co, m.——2	Hallman & H, m.——1	
J W Porter, Rodal——1	J Reamer, m.——1	
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m.——1		
Total——13		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Bloomberger, B & Co, 6.31——1	Lewis, Oliver & P, m.——2	
Jones & L, 6.——1	Lloyd & Black, m.——7	
Moorland & Co, m.——1		
Total——17		

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, May 30, 1870. }

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per river & R.	Exports Crude per R.	Exports Refined per V.R.R.
Monday, May 23	2,006		1,251
Tuesday, May 24	3,425	1,825	3,102
Wednesday, May 25	440	1,983	2,984
Thursday, May 26	227		2,933
Friday, May 27	170	1,514	2,113
Saturday, May 28	1,583	3,798	4,288
Total for week	7,901	8,725	16,483
Since Jan. 1	361,242	58,885	139,602
To May 28	369,143	67,618	156,375
Same time 1869	259,026	37,984	114,218
Same time 1868	504,651	85,000	159,193

BUSINESS.

We can only report the same old story. The market was dull and very unsettled, so far as relates to prices, with a large falling off in sales as compared with the past two weeks. The rates, however, have undergone no particular change; if there was an advance one day it was pretty certain to be followed by a decline the next. This seems to have been the situation for some time. The Eastern markets are in sympathy with our own. The week's receipts were small and so was the demand.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	12,330	13,900
Refined, bbls	8,599	5,100
Total	20,800	18,100

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS

CRUDE—The market may be termed active, at least, the sales were liberal—more so than for some time past. Holders appear to have made up their minds that prices have touched bottom. We have noted the following sales:

7,000 bbls, 1,000 each, June to December——12¾c
6,000 bbls, 1,000 each, July to December——12¾c
2,000 bbls, 8,0 in 10 days——12¾@13c
1,000 bbls spot——12¾c
1,000 bbls 2d——12¾c

A portion of the above sales were made yesterday; none could be obtained to-day at the above rates. Sellers ask 13c for spot and all year, 14c; June offered at 12¾c; July, 12¾@12¾c; August, 12¾c.

REFINED.

The market was dull; no transactions were reported; holders appear firm in their views and are not inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales. Quotations were as follows: Spot or May 27½c; June 27¾c; July and August 27¾c; August and December 28@28½c. B. O. all year 29¾c.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined at 62½ francs.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 28—The *Herald* says: The market was a trifle firmer to-day, and sales at an advance of 50 ₱ bbl were made over those reported yesterday. There was but little activity, however, and producers generally were offering small lots only, and these at prices considerably above those bid. Upon the lowest grade $4 70 was bid during the day, and upon the upper creek $4 70 was the ruling bid until the close. The market closed firm, and outside quotations exhibit a trifle more firmness in eastern markets.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek		$1 20
500 bbls upper creek		4 20
500 bbls upper creek		4 20
250 bbls upper creek		4 15
250 bbls upper creek		4 10
1,000 bbls lower creek		4 35
500 bbls Rouseville		4 35
500 bbls Rouseville		4 40

NEW YORK, May 28—Closing on the 27th.—Bulk more steadily held and in better inquiry at the close with 1,000 bbls sold, path the prices; crude in shipping order quoted at 19c, with 1,900 bbls reported sold; refined quiet but firm; crude 27½@28c for export and 34½@35 for lower. Refined more sought for and prices have advanced a trifle; sales 1,000 bbls standard white on the spot at 27½c; 1,000 bbls do for balance of the month at 27½c; 1,000 bbls do for June at 27½c; 7,500 bbls Brevoort brand, 1,000 bbls prime white on spot at 27¾c. Philadelphia delivery—steady market; small moderate trade; crude in shipping order quoted at 19c, with 1,900 bbls reported sold; refined steady; sales at 28¼ for upper and 34½

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE INCLINED PLANE.—There were five thousand five hundred persons carried over the Monongahela Inclined Plane yesterday. The cars made one hundred and thirty-nine trips each.

CLOSED TO-DAY.—The Prothonotary's and other county offices will be closed to-day, in order that the employees may have an opportunity to participate in the Decoration day ceremonies.

NEW RAILROAD SCHEDULES.—New time tables will go into operation on the Pennsylvania, Fort Wayne, and the Pan Handle roads to-day. The changes are but few, and will be found by reference to the advertisements in another column.

IN DELAWARE.—In a local item published last week, in reference to the narrow escape of a passenger train from wreck on the Allegheny Valley Railway, the types located the car manufactory of Messrs. Jackson, Sharp & Co., at Wilmington, Indiana, instead of Wilmington, Delaware.

A FIRST-CLASS man is wanted in each county in Pennsylvania, to represent the old Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. To energetic men, good terms and a masterfield will be given. Address with references T. H. Brosnan, General Agent, Lock Box 84, Pittsburgh. MWF

GONE.—At noon, on Friday, Royal La Touche, arrested here on a telegraphic despatch from Harrisburg was taken back by a police officer from that place. His female companion and the little child already mentioned accompanied him. The whole affair created quite extended accounts of La Touche, showing him up, not only as a false pretender but also a bogus insurance agent.

COLORS PRESENTED.—Saturday night a beautiful stand of colors was presented by Rev. J. T. Carnahan, on behalf of the citizens of the Fourteenth ward to the Washington Infantry. The colors were received on behalf of the company by Joseph Butterworth, Esq. Both the addresses were happy efforts and eloquently delivered. Mr. John Robbins made some handsome presents to this company, which were highly appreciated.

THE MERCANTILE LICENSE MATTER.—The mercantile license case was argued Saturday morning before a full bench in the Court of Common Pleas. The case was stated last week when the County Treasurer, through his counsel, asked that an alternative mandamus be issued directing the Mercantile Appraiser to make his returns to the County Treasurer. The City Treasurer was admitted to interpleal, and the case was elaborately argued, and involves the construction of a number of statutes. A decision will probably be given atan early day.

WE, the undersigned wholesale dry goods houses do hereby agree to close our respective places of business, from above date, to September 1st, 1870, at the hour of five P. M., and on Saturday at 4 P. M.

A. E. WHINOT, SHANNON & Co.,
CARR, MCCANDLESS & Co.,
MCCLELLAND, JAMISON & Co.,
D. GREGG & CO.
MCELROY, DICKSON & Co.,
MCCREERY, MYLER & ALLISON.

The Assembly Dinners.

The dinners gotten up by the Committee of Entertainment for the members of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church at Mozart Hall, on Seventh street, are highly creditable to the Committe and duly appreciated by the members and others in attendence on the sessions of the Assembly. Two hundred and fifty sat down to dinner there on Saturday, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance did everything in their power to make their guests at home. The following is the bill of fare:

Fish—Salad with baked white fish, in sauce.
Boiled—Leg of mutton, caper sauce; chicken, egg sauce; corned beef.
Roast—Spring lamb, mint sauce; loin of veal, beef a la mode.
Relishes—French mustard, John Bull sauce, pickles, Worcestershire sauce, mustard.
Pastry—Cranberry tart, lemon tart, peach pie, lemon pie, rhubarb tart.
French coffee and tea.

This dinner arrangement was a decidedly pleasant one, and commented—not excepting the reporters of the press.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of McMahon & Randall vs. John Rodgers et. al., previously reported, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $87 50.

The next case taken up was that of Stephen S. Montgomery vs. Moore & Chambers. Action on contract. Jury out.

A motion was made for a new trial in the case of John A. Kurtz vs. John Norburn and others, filed.

The argument list will be taken up on Tuesday in this Court before Judge Collier.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Marshall vs. Andrews and Craig & Bell vs. the same parties, previously reported, was taken up this morning.

Jury trials were adjourned until Tuesday.

FENIANISM IN PITTSBURGH.

The Meeting Saturday Evening—A Squad to Leave for the Front To-Day.

Saturday evening a Fenian meeting was held at their headquarters, over McClelland Hotel, on Seventh street.

Mr. McMahon was called to the chair, and stated the object of the meeting, which was to raise funds and recruits.

James Denany made a brief speech, urging those present to contribute liberally, and, if possible go to the front.

About one hundred dollars was raised and nine men enlisted, saying they would pay their own way. About thirty signified their intention of going if their fare was paid to the border. The President thought if sufficient funds could be procured two hundred men could be raised without difficulty. He stated that a public mass meeting would be held at an early day.

AQUATIC.

The Three Mile Race Between Meinhart and Trautman—Meinhart the Winner—Time 23-55—Other Items.

The single scull three mile race between Conrad Meinhart of the McKee Club, and Adam Troutman of the Chambers, for a purse of $100, came off on the upper Monongahela course Saturday afternoon. The men started at five o'clock, and Troutman took the lead, Meinhart passed him at the Brownstown iron works and came in at the starting point in 23-55, about a hundred yards in advance of his competitor.

Trautman, not discouraged at the result, has challenged Meinhart to row another three mile race on Saturday, July 2, for a purse of $300.

Nicholas Denmarsh, of the McKee Club, has challenged H. Sweitzer, of the Chambers, to row a three mile race over the upper course for from $100 to $200.

At the regatta on the Upper Monongahela, at Glenwood, to-day, the clipper Boat Club will offer two prizes to single sculls—one a silver watch and another a set of oars. The following carsmen have entered for the prize: Henry Best, McKee Club; Adam Troutman, Chambers Club; Joseph Gordon, Jones Club; and John B. Hayes, Howard Club.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Monthly Meeting—The International Convention of 1871 to be Invited to Pittsburgh—Business of the Month—Delegates to the Convention at Indianapolis, Etc., Etc.

On Saturday evening the regular business meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in their rooms, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, the President, H. R. Porter, Esq., in the chair. An half hour having been spent in devotional exercises, a quartette from Christ Methodist Episcopal Church choir then sung "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah."

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

The Secretary then read an abstract of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, from which we extract the following:

It is proposed to invite the annual International Convention of Young Men's Christian Association for 1871 to Pittsburgh; and that the Committee on Library recommend the last collection of books—theological and standard works only—and donations to this end are respectfully asked from all friends of the association.

BUSINESS OF THE MONTH.

The Superintendent then read the report of the work of the Association for the past month, from which we gather the following: There has been a very large increase in the attendance during the day. Some one hundred papers are received daily from the different States and Canada, and magazines and weeklies and English papers. The noonday prayer meeting has been well attended the month by some eight hundred people. The daily meeting at 9 P. M. is also largely attended, as is also the regular Sunday and Wednesday night meetings. There have been held seven meetings at private houses, in the last three weeks, seven per week, or one per day, attended by an average of twenty-five persons. There are also meetings held in the Wood Street Methodist Church, Pittsburgh; in Christ Church, Allegheny; in a club room, Allegheny; a daily meeting in the Young Mens' Home, on Duquesne Way, at 8:30 in the evening; in the Soldiers' Home (also a Bible class there), and seven other meetings has been held. Young Mens' Christian Association have also been organized in four different county towns during the past month, three of which are in successful operation.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES TO INDIANAPOLIS.

On motion of Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, a committee of three was appointed to nominate delegates to the convention at Indianapolis.

A motion was made to appoint twenty delegates to Indianapolis, in June next, to invite the convention of 1871 to this city. The motion was carried unanimously.

The superintendent then read a list of some sixty names for the delegates, which, after a few more were, by vote, received, after which the assembly were favored by the chant "A little while."

The Committee on Appointment of Delegates reported for the following named delegates as delegates to the International Convention: H. K. Porter, F. B. Penny, Jas. Laughlin, Jr., Wm. Frew, Jos. McKnight, Thos. Bakewell, Rev. S. F. Scovel, T. D. Logan, W. R. Jennings, A. Bell, Jr., Rev. J. H. Brookes, E. Cree, Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenburg, J. M. Baldwin.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

The topic for the evenings discussion was opened by W. R. Jennings, who thought that "open air meetings" was the work for the Association during the summer months. He followed by several others in the same strain.

The time allowed for the session having expired, the Quartette again sang.

THANKS.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the choir for their entertainment in song to Messrs. Barr, Knake & Buettler for the use of their organ, and to H. Boecher Swope, Esq., for his lecture on "The Bible."

The Quartette then sang the chant, "Passing away," when the proceedings then closed by singing of the doxology. The meeting was very largely attended by the members and their lady friends, and much interest manifested in the discussion and the report of the association for the past month.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

THE EVENING MAIL OFFICE DESTROYED.

The Job Office of Jackson, More & Co.. Probably Lost.

Supposed Incendiarism--Loss $25,000

Partial Insurance----Two Men Nearly Suffocated.

A destructive conflagration occurred on Fifth avenue last night, resulting in the burning of the office of the *Evening Mail* and also the job printing establishment of Jackson Moore & Co.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

Is a mystery, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire was first discovered about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, and from the upper window of the COMMERCIAL composing room could be seen showing itself through the windows in the rear building, and a slight amount of smoke was curling up.

THE ALARM.

The cry of fire was at once given and rang along the streets, but no alarm was sounded The flames rapidly spread and approached the main building and it was fully ten minutes after the fire was first discovered before the alarm bell gave notice to the fire department of what was going on. Meantime the residents of the vicinity were called out by the alarm and endeavored to do what they could towards saving property. Paper, type, safes, and everything connected with a printing office came tumbling out upon the street.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

Immediately after the alarm, which was sounded from Box 31, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, the steam engine appeared at the scene of the fire, and was closely followed by others, and every effort was made to check the flames, but a few minutes after the fire was first discovered before the alarm had been given the fire department of what was going on. Meantime the residents of the vicinity were called out by the alarm and endeavored to do what they could towards saving property. Paper, type, safes, and everything connected with a printing office came tumbling out upon the street.

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Immediately after the alarm, which was sounded from Box 31, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, the steam engine appeared at the scene of the fire, and was closely followed by others, and every effort was made to check the flames, but a few minutes after a short time before would have suppressed. The Relief and Eagle took positions on Fifth avenue, and the Allegheny and Vigilant on Smithfield street, and all soon had streams playing on the fire, and at two o'clock had the flames suppressed.

THE BUILDING

Was built in 1855, and belonged to the Leggate heirs, being under the agency of Hitchcock & McCreary. Half of the first floor was occupied by the counting room of the *Evening Mail*, and the other half by the business department of the job office of Jackson, Moore & Co. In the rear was the low, flat building which contained the presses, and in which the fire originated.

The second floor was being fitted up for offices, and the third was occupied by Jackson, Moore & Co., as the composing room of the *Evening Mail* was in the rear part of the fourth story, which, also, all of this story was occupied by Irwin's book bindery.

THE LOSS.

In the confusion last night it was next to impossible to obtain any accurate statement of the loss, but all the parties above named will suffer more or less. A large quantity of type belonging to the *Mail* was destroyed, but the office furniture and press in the cellar were saved. It is estimated that the loss of Messrs. Kreps and Caldwell will probably be in the neighborhood of $5,000, on which there is no insurance. The loss of Jackson, Moore & Co., will likely be in the neighborhood of $6,000, and the damage to other occupants and the building will likely make the total loss not less than $25,000. Jackson, Moore & Co are insured for $10,000—$5,000 in the Allegheny and $5,000 in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Company. Four small job presses were burned, and the loss on these is estimated at $5,000. The new Potter press, it is thought, will be saved and only slightly damaged by the heat.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary as there was no fire in the building either last night or Saturday night, and the flames appear to have first broke out among a lot of waste paper in the cellar. There were any quantity of rumors afloat last evening, but none could be traced to any reliable source. It was said that the man who first alarmed the neighborhood of the fire was struck with a brick-bat, and that two men were seen hurrying along Smithfield street away from the fire immediately after the alarm was sounded.

NARROW ESCAPE.

It is stated that two men who were sleeping in the press room became nearly suffocated, and did not know of the fire until the crowd came in and pulled them out.

The Fire Marshal will investigate the matter to-day, and some light may be thrown upon the mystery.

TURNER'S CONGRESS.

FOURTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

The North American Turner's Union—First Day's Proceedings—Election of Permanent Officers—The Delegates to Participate in the Proceedings To-day—List of Delegates.

At the last Convention of the North American Turner's Union, held at Boston, Mass., on the 2d day of May, 1868, it was resolved to hold the next Convention in Pittsburgh, on May 29th, 1870.

The majority of delegates arrived in this city on Saturday, and were in behalf of the Pittsburgh Turner Society, whose guests they are, formally received in Turner Hall, by C. F. Bauer, Esq., editor of the *Volksblatt*, in a neat and appropriate speech.

The First Session.

The first session was opened in Turner Hall, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Spitzer, of New York, presiding, and Mr. Duerfield, of Cleveland, acting as Secretary.

A committee of three was appointed to examine the credentials of delegates. This committee reported that twenty districts were represented by forty-five delegates. Report accepted and filed.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The Congress then proceeded to the election of permanent officers. The election resulted as follows:

President—Mr. F. Lackner, of Chicago.
Vice President—Mr. E. Rummell, of Springfield, Ill.
Secretary—Mr. Fellman, of Baltimore.
Assistant Secretary—C. Duerfield, of Cleveland.

Mr. Rummell on taking the chair remarked how flattering it was for Illinois to furnish so large a number of officers, not only for the White House at Washington, but also for this convention. [Laughter.]

GREETING.

It was moved and adopted that this body send greeting by telegraph to the Pacific Turner's Union, now in session at Marysville, California.

DECORATION DAY.

Mr. Rummell, of Springfield, introduced a resolution calling expressions of sympathy in reference to the decoration of graves of Union soldiers to take place on Monday.

Mr. Baner moved to amend that the Convention in a body participate in the celebration. Carried.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Standing Committees were then appointed.

After transacting some other business Convention adjourned.

The members then proceeded to an apartment in the second story of Temperance Hall, where an excellent dinner awaited them.

In the afternoon the guests in different parties, accompanied by their friends, visited the hills surrounding Pittsburgh, where a good view of the city could be obtained.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a list of delegates to the Congress:

Vorort—Spitzer Mertz, H. Metzner.
New York Turn-Bezirk—Conrad Kuhn, Chas. Stahl, Alexander Gruenberg.
Cincinnati Turn-Bezirk—Albert Kriegar of Dayton, Fredrick Oehring of Indianapolis, Richard Lange of Louisville, Julius Stecher of Cincinnati, Anton Kutzleb of Louisville, H. Schneider of Columbus.
St. Louis Turn-Bezirk—Hugo Gollmer of St. Louis.
Boston Turn-Bezirk—C. Knappe, C. Lewison.
Wisconsin Turn-Bezirk—Reinhardt Richter, Emil Waiber.
Chicago Turn-Bezirk—Francis Lackner, Edward Rummel, (Secretary of State of Illinois), John Gray, teacher of gymnastics.
Turn-Bezirk New York—Wm. Bender, editor of *Telegraph*, Buffalo; Max Lowenthal, of Rochester; Wm. Langguth, of Buffalo.
Philadelphia Turn-Bezirk—Anton Vogt, of Philadelphia; Heinrich Heger.
New Jersey Turn-Bezirk—Steinwagen, Newark; Chr. Ehrlich, Rahway.
Hudson River Turn-Bezirk—M. Rapp, Poughkeepsie.
Pittsburgh Turn-Bezirk—Carl Duerfeld, of Cleveland; Fred. Kuhn, Cleveland; William Muegge, Wheeling; F. Kress, A. Lambert, Johnstown; John Bauer, Allegheny; Philip Pittsburgh; John Froelich, John Busch, Allegheny; A. Mekelburg, Nic. Graeser, Birmingham.
Kansas Turn-Bezirk—H. Helny, Kansas.
Minnesota Turn-Bezirk—L. Naegele, Minneapolis.
Turn-Bezirk of the Upper Mississippi, E. Clausens, of Dubuque, and Ed. Reich.
Central New York Turn-Bezirk—Franz Wachtel, of Troy.
Pioneer Turn-Bezirk—C. Steinmets and C. Stier.
New Orleans Turn-Bezirk—L. Schmidt and B. Ambruster.
Turn-Bezirk of Michigan—Herman Kuhn, of Detroit.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Conklin, the efficient and gentlemanly treasurer of the Opera House, will have a benefit at that place next Saturday afternoon, for which occasion the popular comedian, Mr. Harry Hotto, will appear, together with other favorites. Mr. Conklin deserves a full house, and we have no doubt his friends will fully do so. Saturday evening Mr. Hotto will have a benefit.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Kelly & Leon's renowned minstrels, who have left their hall in Broadway, New York, for a brief tour in the interior, will appear at the Academy in this city at the Academy of Music. During their stay they will bring out all the latest burlesque operas, giving Leon a chance to display his great ability in female characters. On Saturday a broad burlesque Johnny Hart and other performers, will conclude the people's delight. This organization is said to be without an equal in these specialties, and all who attend cannot fail to be pleased.

THE CIRCUS.—Dr. Thayer's circus will be in the city on Thursday, and give a series of performances. The troupe embraces the best native and foreign talent in all the various styles of equestrian acrobats, gymnastics, &c. The Doctor has spared neither pains nor expense to make this a first-class show, being the largest ever in the habit of visiting this city. Treasurer. The petition sets forth all the facts in the case, and the ordinances under which it is proposed to apply this municipal indebtedness. Councils have taken up the petition and passed the ordinances, referring principally to the reasons stated in Mr. Gilchrist's letter.

No. 1 Engine in Canada would buy a much provisions as two dollars in the United States, making a difference in favor of the ministerial support in this country. The average contribution per member for church purposes in the Canada church was $8 39, against $1 38 in the U. P. Church, but the other items must be made up between gold and currency. He concluded by giving a graphic description of the feelings he felt at the manner in which he had been received by Brass band. The head of the procession will start at seven o'clock, p. m. from the corner stone.

CONTENTS OF THE CORNER STONE.

The box which will be placed in the corner stone of the monument will contain the following articles:

Copy of the Holy Bible.
Hand-book of Pennsylvania.
List of the heads of the Departments of the United States.
List of the officers of Allegheny county.
List of the officers of the city of Pittsburgh.
List of the officers of the city of Allegheny.
List of the Judges of Allegheny county.
List of the members of the Monumental Association.
Copy of the charter of the Monumental Association.
Copies of the newspapers of Allegheny county.
Copy of the report of the Park Commissioners, etc.
Copy of the Fire Marshal's report.
Copy of the City Directory for 1870.
Pieces of coin and currency in circulation in 1870.

GEN. MEADE NOT COMING.

Mr. E. A. Hale, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, has received the following dispatch: "Gen. Meade left Philadelphia for St. Albans on Friday morning, and will be unable to be present as he with you on the 30th—Decoration Day." This dispatch was signed by R. C. Dunn, Assistant Adjutant General.

It is not at all probable that Gen. Meade will be present.

THE SICKMAN MYSTERY.

A Brother of the Missing Man Makes Another Statement of the Body Found Drowned at New Cumberland—The Result is that it is his Brother—The Wife Still Thinks it is not Sickman—Strange Conflict of Opinions.

And now comes another chapter in reference to the mysterious disappearance of Samuel Sickman, the Washington county farmer, who left his home on Monday last, and has not been heard of since. The finding of the body of a drowned man in the Ohio river, near New Cumberland, on Wednesday last, and the identification of the body as that of Sickman, by his brother, the Pittsburgh Zouaves and Washington Infantry be turned over to Marshal Callow for assignment.

The meeting then adjourned.

Programme for To-day.

The following is the amended programme for the procession and corner-stone ceremonies:

PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal Callow and Staff will make their headquarters at the Monongahela House, and will meet at 9:30 A. M. Procession will form in the following order:

1. Police.
2. Chief Marshal and Staff.
3. Brass Band.
4. Ladies' Monumental Committee.
5. Building Committee.
6. Park Commissioners.
7. The First Division, under the command of George B. Van Emmon. It will form on the South side of the river.
8. The second Division, under command of Gen. B. Sweitzer. It will consist of all organizations between the rivers, with the exception of the Zouaves and Washington infantry, and will form on Water street, right resting on Wood.
9. The Third Division, under command of Gen. Charles Barnes. It will consist of all organizations North of the river, including the Pittsburgh Zouaves and Associated Militia, and will form on Water street, right resting on Water.

Chief Marshal Callow will be attended by the Zouaves and the Washington Infantry.

SEMINARY HILL.

1. Salute by United States battery, under command of Captain Ramsey.
2. Music (National airs) by Brass Bands.
3. Prayer by Rev. C. W. Smith.
4. Oration by Hon. T. M. Marshall.
5. Vocal Music by pupils of Prof. Slack.
6. Poem by Prof. J. N. Boyle.
7. Laying of the Corner Stone by the Ladies' Monumental Association.
8. Vocal music by Prof. Slack's pupils.
9. Benediction by Rev. Dr. Page.
10. Music by Brass Band.

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And now comes another chapter in reference to the mysterious disappearance of Samuel Sickman, the Washington county farmer, who left his home on Monday last, and has not been heard of since. The finding of the body of a drowned man in the Ohio river, near New Cumberland, on Wednesday last, and the identification of the body as that of his brother, he agreed to drop the matter entirely if the corporation would pay the bill of costs growing out of the finding of the body. Sickman, the Pittsburgh detective, was employed by the Sickman family to investigate the matter, and has been at work on the case ever since. He has found out many things, but in his shrewd and thoughtful age words will not suffice without proofs, and it is by the exercise of their own judgment that we would advise our readers to form an opinion of the many conflicting statements made in regard to the case. Mr. Sickman has a well-to-do aged farmer, living happily in his family relations, and having plenty of money. On the day of his disappearance he came to Pittsburgh with $1,000 on his person, but never returned home. He was last seen at the Monongahela Hotel, on Water street, near the Brownsville wharfboat, but never after that. Search was made, and large rewards offered for some information concerning him, but without success, and the matter finally ceased to excite the interest of every hearing of him. However, on the 15th of April, 1870, a body was found in the river at Coal Hill, near New Cumberland. The report soon became current that it was Sickman, and the wife of the deceased man visited New Cumberland, examined the body, but seen returning, saying it was not the lamented. Then came the report that Sickman, brothers of the missing man, went to New Cumberland, and after an examination pronounced it their brother's. These facts have all been narrated in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, and a statement of Prof. J. C. Gilcrist, Principal of the Normal school at California, Washington county, in detail reasons showing that the body found at New Cumberland was not Sickman. The letter, Mr. Gilchrist said, was written in behalf of the widow or wife of the missing man.

On reading this notice, Mr. George Sickman, who says *positive* in his identity of the body, wrote a letter to his sister-in-law, and received in reply a letter in which she could not think that the body found at New Cumberland was Samuel. She then went on to give her reasons why she had not identified the body was not Sickman, referring principally to the reasons stated in Mr. Gilchrist's letter.

No! content to let the matter remain in an unsettled condition, Mr. George Sickman at once arranged for and on Monday last made another visit to New Cumberland, had the body disinterred, and made a second examination of it. Here is what he says:

SUNSON'S HALL, PA., May 24.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I saw in your paper of the 14th inst., an article from Prof. J. C. Gilchrist, giving an account of a body found floating in the Ohio river, at New Cumberland, West Virginia, on April 15th, which caused me to make a visit to that place. I am sorry that I might be able to correct it. First, it stated "his height to be 5 feet 10 inches." Second, "the hair of the head of Samuel Sickman's height was 5 feet 9 inches." This is not correct, as his height was 5 feet 11 inches and 1/2 and the coroner did not measure the body; "that the man had no teeth in the upper jaw." This, also, is a mistake, as he had three teeth therein. As to his under clothing, the undershirt is one-half collar and wristbands, about midway between the knee and ankle, and if the seat could not be found I would have given a further investigation. The left boot leg was cut down, when the leg was found, but in a good state of preservation, and sure enough there on the shin we found the scar. Dr. Beaumont, the coroner who held the inquest, made a close examination, and decided that it was chalked to the bone, and had been cut by an edged tool. The wound was inflicted with an axe, about the last of May or the first of June, while working at a house for Mr. John Mowry, in Jefferson township, this county, concerning the scar on the shin, I would state that Mr. John Prosser remarked to me that Mr. Coleman Sickman, the brother of the deceased, presented him with a knife, before the body was raised, that if Mr. Sickman had a mark on the shin he should have it. Mr. Prosser left the knife on the table for a short time